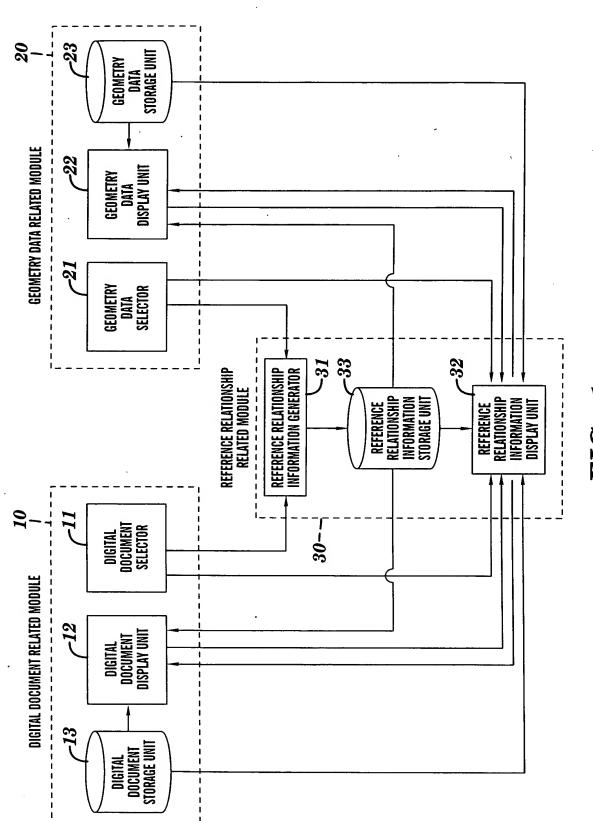
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16. 1

PROCESS FOR GENERATING A REFERENCE RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION FROM A DIGITAL DOCUMENT TO GEOMETRY DATA

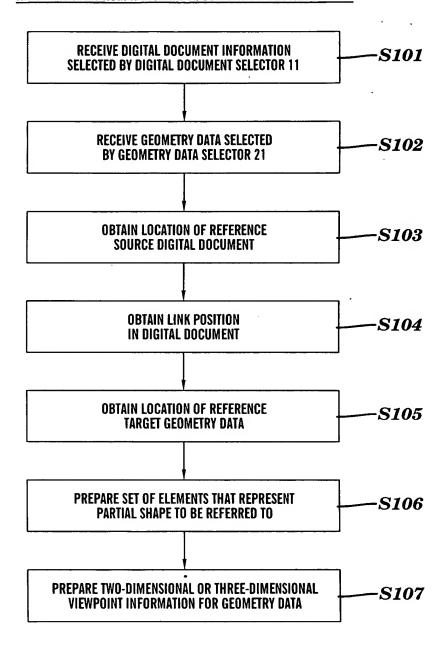


FIG. 2

PROCESS FOR GENERATING A REFERENCE RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION FROM GEOMETRY DATA TO A DIGITAL DOCUMENT

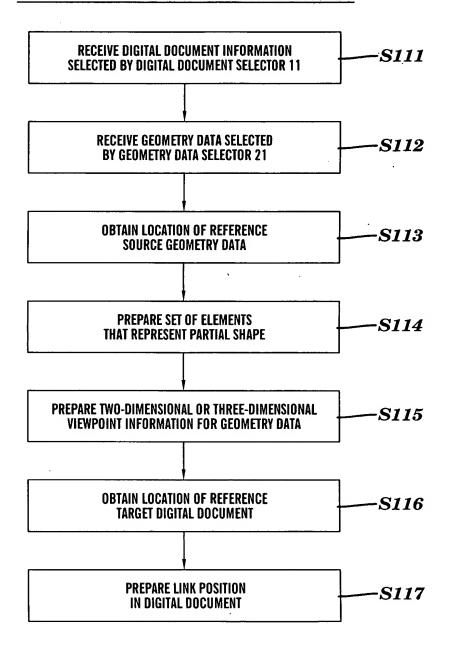


FIG. 3

(a) PROCESS FOR DISPLAYING DIGITAL DOCUMENT

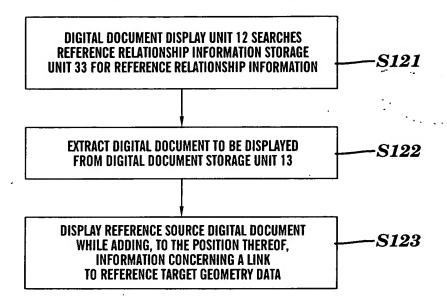


FIG. 4A

(b) PROCESS FOR DISPLAYING GEOMETRY DATA

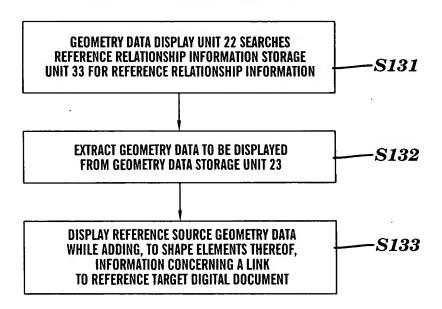


FIG. 4B

(a) PROCESS FOR DISPLAYING GEOMETRY DATA THAT DIGITAL DOCUMENT REFERS TO

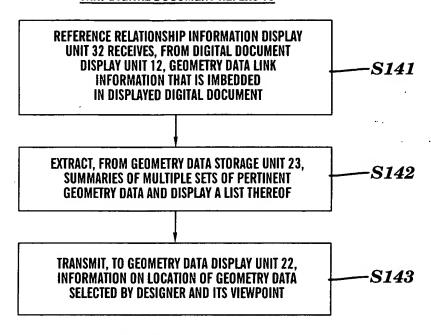


FIG. 5A

(b) PROCESS FOR DISPLAYING DIGITAL DOCUMENT THAT GEOMETRY DATA REFER TO

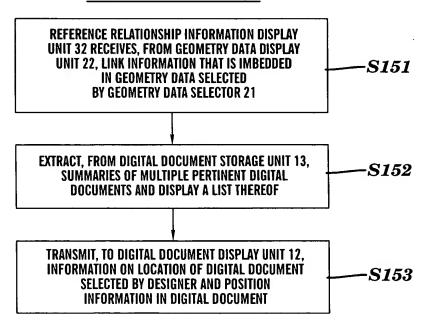


FIG. 5B

(a) PROCESS FOR DISPLAYING GEOMETRY DATA THAT REFER TO A DIGITAL DOCUMENT

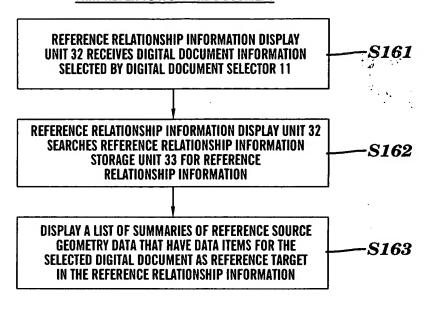


FIG. 6A

(b) PROCESS FOR DISPLAYING A DIGITAL DOCUMENT THAT REFERS TO GEOMETRY DATA

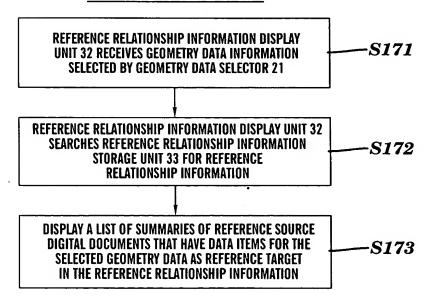
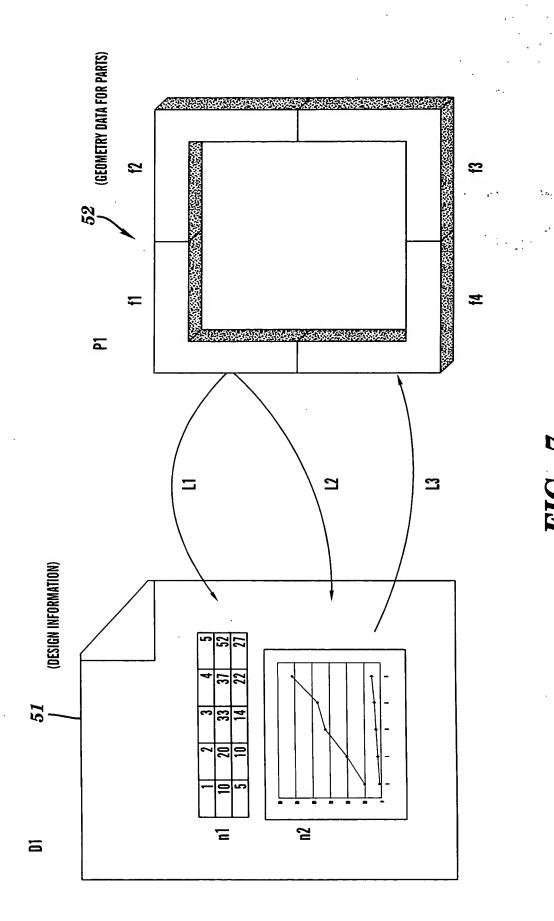


FIG. 6B



(a) REFERENCE RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION IN GEOMETRY DATA THAT REFERS TO A DIGITAL DOCUMENT

,		
REFERENCE FREQUENCY		-
CREATOR	А.О.	Y.O.
CREATION Date	99/08/20	99/08/21
REFERENCE TARGET POSITION	n1	n2
REFERENCE Target digital Document	D1	01
REFERENCE SOURCE VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	((100,100,100), (0,0,0),100)	((100,100,100), (0,0,0),100)
REFERENCE SOURCE GEOMETRICAL ELEMENT	{t1}	{(11}}
REFERENCE Source Geometry Data	P1	Ы

FIG. 8A

(b) REFERENCE RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION IN A DIGITAL DOCUMENT THAT REFERS TO GEOMETRY DATA

REFERENCE FREQUENCY	-
CREATOR	А.О.
CREATION DATE	99/08/20
REFERENCE TARGET VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	((100,100,100), (0,0,0),100)
REFERENCE TARGET GEOMETRICAL ELEMENT	{14}
REFERENCE Target Geometry data	Ы
REFERENCE SOURCE POSITION	n2
REFERENCE SOURCE DIGITAL DOCUMENT	10

	Help (H)					
	Go to (G)		Kess	chining	<u>embly</u>	
	View (V)	*	standard design process positioning arrangement size series	design example analyse example requirement for machining	requirement for assembly defect case	
	Edit (E)	Link List	standard desi positioning arrangement size series	design example analyse example requirement for n	requiremer defect case	
ink List	ile (F)	Lin	• • • •	• • •	• •	

FIG. 9

Gate				יחו–ו	रा
File (F)	Edit (E)	View (V)	Go to (G)	Help (H)	
Gate The size and The size and The size of a of a model, a gate shoul due to a rise and because is too small, well as the r may be expa frequently e more the del 1 to 2. In or cut out, a ga	Gate The size and shape of a gate The size and shape of a gate The size of a gate is determing of a model, but like runners, a gate should be as small as due to a rise in temperature and because of the finishing is too small, extra pressure is sell as the runner, a gate wh may be expanded to an appre frequently employed for a st more the depth, and the leng to 2. In order to prevent a cut out, a gate need only be portion thereof that is furth	Gate The size and shape of a gate The size and shape of a gate The size of a gate is determined depending on the size of a gate is determined depending on the size of a gate is determined as a gate should be as small as possible because of the finishing process performed is too small, extra pressure that is caused by fand because of the finishing process performed is too small, extra pressure is required, and a fixed as the runner, a gate when processed must may be expanded to an appropriate size. Generally employed for a standard gate. The womene the depth, and the length of the gate (call took) and the length of the gate (call took) a gate need only be formed on the model.	The size and shape of a gate. The size and shape of a gate. The size and shape of a gate. The size of a gate is determined depending on the material that is used or the size of a model, but like runners, it tends to be determined empirically. Generally speaking, a gate should be as small as possible because of the hardening that is promoted due to a rise in temperature that is caused by friction resistance during injection, and because of the finishing process performed for the gate. However, if the gate is too small, extra pressure is required, and a filling shortage may occur. Thus, as well as the runner, a gate when processed must have a comparatively small size but may be expanded to an appropriate size. Generally, a depth of 0.5 to 1 is most frequently employed for a standard gate. The width of the gate should be twice or more the depth, and the length of the gate (called a land) should be approximately 1 to 2. In order to prevent a model from being chipped off while a gate is being cut out, a gate need only be formed on the model side, and may be cut at the thin portion thereof that is furthest from the model.	s size / speaking, led / speaking, led gate st, as is, as ce or nately ing thin	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
		Doc	Document completed		1 111
		-			:

FIG. 10

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